

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed and putrid animal substance.

On June 22, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14423. Adulteration and misbranding of chocolate products. U. S. v. 3 Cases and 3 Cases of Chocolate Products. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21005. I. S. Nos. 12136-x, 12137-x. S. No. C-5047.)**

On or about April 5, 1926, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 6 cases of chocolate products, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Royal Cocoa Co., from Camden, N. J., December 8, 1925 [and January 15, 1926], and transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. A portion of the article was labeled in part: (Case) "100 lbs. Buttercup Pure Choc. Liq. from Royal Cocoa Co., Camden, N. J." The remainder of the said article was labeled in part: (Case) "Choc. Ctg."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance, to wit, excessive shells, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements "Choc Liq." and "Choc. Ctg.," borne on the labels, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser when applied to an article containing excessive shells.

On June 22, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14424. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 725 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20947. I. S. No. 1285-x. S. No. C-4981.)**

On or about March 18, 1926, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 725 cases of tomato puree, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Frankton Ideal Canning Co., from Frankton, Ind., January 27, 1926, and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed and putrid vegetable substance.

On June 22, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14425. Misbranding and alleged adulteration of Laxa raisins. U. S. v. 137 Cartons and 288 Cartons of Laxa Raisins. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21064. I. S. No. 12326-x. S. No. C-5091.)**

On or about May 13, 1926, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 425 cartons of Laxa raisins, at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Laxa Raisin Co., from Cincinnati, Ohio, January 14, 1926, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the article showed that it consisted of raisins which had been coated with a mixture containing phenolphthalein and an extract from a laxative plant drug.